

# Gambaran Health Beliefs terhadap Vaksinasi Human Papillomavirus (HPV) pada Mahasiswa = The Health Beliefs of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Among University Students

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## Abstrak

Salah satu jenis kanker yang paling umum diderita perempuan di Indonesia adalah kanker serviks dan dapat dicegah melalui vaksin HPV. Pengetahuan tentang vaksin HPV yang rendah dan keyakinan yang keliru tentang kanker serviks dapat menurunkan tingkat vaksinasi HPV. Penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi gambaran pengetahuan dan keyakinan kesehatan terkait kanker serviks, HPV, dan vaksin HPV pada mahasiswa dengan melibatkan 210 responden yang dipilih dengan teknik *<em>quota sampling</em>*. Instrumen penelitian ini termasuk kuesioner data demografi, dan terjemahan dari *<em>Health Belief Model Scale for Human Papilloma Virus and Its Vaccination</em>*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan 91,4% responden belum divaksin HPV, 74,8% mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik terhadap kanker serviks, HPV, dan vaksin HPV. Mayoritas responden mempunyai pemahaman yang baik terhadap kanker serviks, HPV, dan vaksin HPV, tetapi masih banyak responden yang meragukan kemanan dan efektivitas dari vaksin HPV. Promosi dan sosialisasi terkait fakta-fakta dan ketersediaan vaksin HPV diperlukan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran dan vaksinasi HPV guna mencegah terjadinya kanker serviks.

.....One of the most common cancers among women in Indonesia is cervical cancer, which can be prevented through the HPV vaccine. Low knowledge about the HPV vaccine and false beliefs about cervical cancer can reduce HPV vaccination rates. This descriptive quantitative study aimed to identify the picture of knowledge and health beliefs related to cervical cancer, HPV, and HPV vaccine in university students by involving 210 respondents selected by quota sampling technique. The research instruments included a demographic data questionnaire, and a translation of the Health Belief Model Scale for Human Papilloma Virus and Its Vaccination. The results showed 91.4% of respondents had not been vaccinated against HPV, and 74.8% had good knowledge of cervical cancer, HPV, and the HPV vaccine. The majority of respondents have a good understanding of cervical cancer, HPV, and the HPV vaccine, but there are still many respondents who doubt the safety and effectiveness of the HPV vaccine. Promotion and socialization of the facts and availability of the HPV vaccine are needed to increase awareness and HPV vaccination to prevent cervical cancer.